

CA2 ALTB  
1960P53

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE LIBRARY



3 3398 00411 1190

LEGISLATURE LIBRARY

APR - 8 2015

EDMONTON




POINTS  
OF  
**inTeReSt**  
IN  
**Sunny**

**ALBERTA**

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

[32p] [N.D.]





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2019 with funding from  
Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library



# Happy Holiday!



This booklet is designed to help you locate a few of Alberta's historic and scenic points of interest, and to tell you something about them. More detailed information about Alberta and its many travel and holiday opportunities are yours for the asking at the Alberta Travel Bureau, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

*Published by*

**ALBERTA TRAVEL BUREAU**

**LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, EDMONTON, ALBERTA**

*Dan E. C. Campbell*

*Director, Alberta Travel Bureau*

*J. E. Oberholtzer*  
*Deputy Minister*

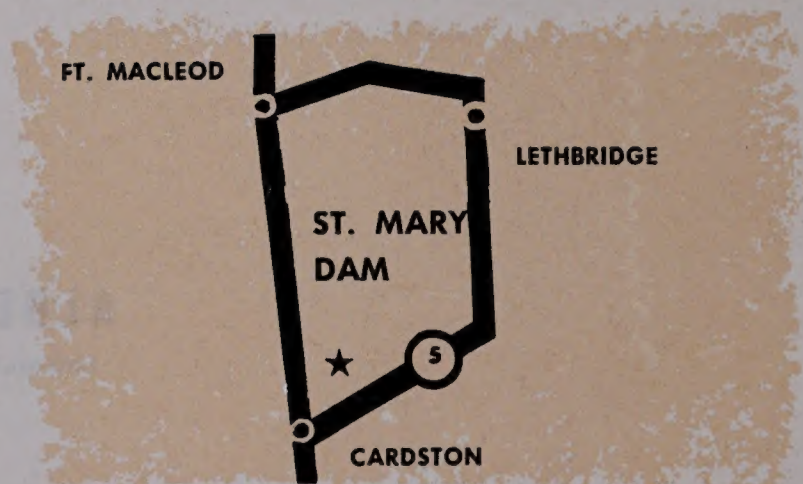
*Hon. A. R. Patrick*  
*Minister*





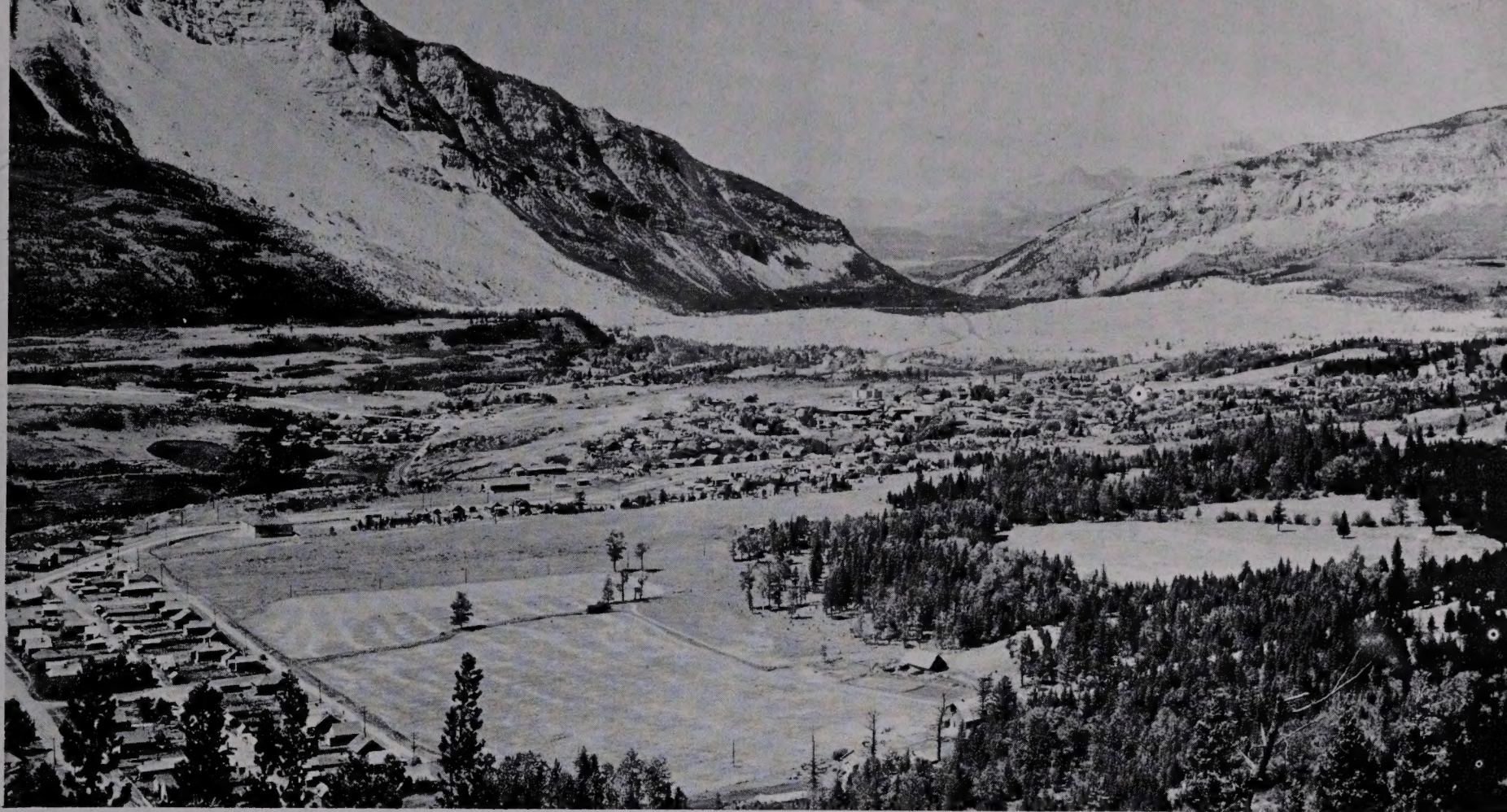
# **LARGEST** **CANADIAN** **EARTH FILL DAM**

Where once nothing but sere tumbling weed and dry buffalo grass thrived, prosperous Alberta farmers now stand and look to the horizon over fields of lush grains and vegetable crops. This flowering of a once low potential area is the result of irrigation. One of the largest sources of irrigation water comes from the St. Mary dam. The long sluiceway is shown awash with precious water starting on its vital route to various fields. Hundreds of miles of canals and ditches must be



maintained to ensure proper distribution of the water. The dam, started in 1946 and opened in 1951, holds 289,000 acre feet of water. Source of the 11-mile long lake is the St. Mary river, whose waters once rushed wastefully across the prairies. The dam cost \$7,000,000 and water from its confines serve to irrigate a total of 410,000 acres. St. Mary's dam, 189 feet high, is said to be the largest earth fill dam in Canada. Value of Alberta's irrigation crops annually runs into the millions of dollars.



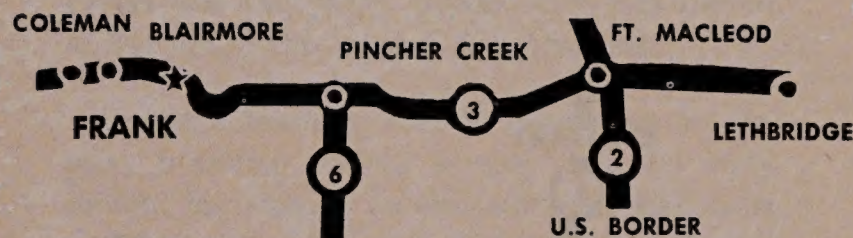


## HUGE BOULDERS MARK GRAVE OF FORMER TOWN OF FRANK

A valley piled with limestone boulders today is mute evidence of the stark tragedy which struck down the village of Frank in southwestern Alberta in the early hours of April 29, 1903. More than 60 men, women and children perished when part of Turtle Mountain fell away and came thundering down the slopes, sweeping away all in its terrifying path. Seventy million tons of rock plummeted down the mountainside at 4:10 a.m. It was all over in 100 seconds.

A modern highway and the Canadian Pacific Railway main lines pass over the eternal graves of those who died. Horseback tours have been organized for tourists and visitors. Crevices on Turtle Mountain uphold claims of some geologists that another slide may occur, this time in the general direction of Hillcrest, a community of nearly 1,000 persons.

The tremendous slab of mountain, 1,300 feet high, four miles wide and 500 feet thick, travelled two and one-half miles, climbing 500 feet up the slope of the opposite side of the valley. Boulders and rock covered an area of 3,200 acres to a depth of 100 feet. Fortunately, only the north-eastern outskirts of the community of Frank were affected.



A second major disaster was averted by a railroad worker surveying the scene seconds after the slide, who managed to flag down an oncoming train.

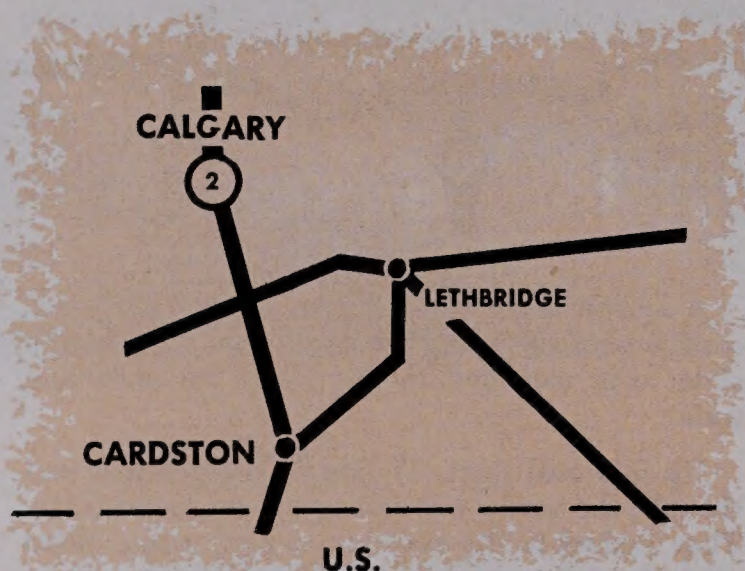
Up in a coal shaft, 17 miners heard a roar and thought the world was falling apart around them. They rushed to the entrance to find a fine cloud of dust settling behind a solid wall of limestone rock. Some nine hours later, as outside rescue parties worked feverishly to clear the debris, a shout was heard from a higher level. The miners had freed themselves.

The townsite was moved away from the slide area and the danger zone. It grew again, and by 1917 boasted a population of 1,700. The mine was closed due to the danger of another slide. At its peak, it employed 300 men, producing 1,500 tons of coal per day. Some 230 persons now inhabit the village. Most men work in mines of nearby centres.

The vast stretch of rock is an inexhaustible supply for railway maintenance work—and souvenirs for visitors. Occasionally some remnant of the fearful morning is unearthed by work of crews. A cairn and signs tell the story of the tragedy.



# GRANDEUR, BEAUTY COMBINE IN MORMON TEMPLE



A popular visitors' attraction in southern Alberta is the temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Cardston. Built between 1913 and 1921 at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000, the structure is regarded as an architectural masterpiece and one of the most beautiful buildings in Alberta.

Octagonal in shape in a Maltese cross ground plan, the Mormon Temple is 118 feet square and reaches a height of 110 feet. Surrounding the temple and its beautiful landscaped gardens is a ten foot high granite wall.

The temple itself is of great squares of white granite, quarried at Nelson, B.C. One slab alone weighs 20 tons. A total of 3,680 tons were used in erecting the edifice. Foundations are of 12-foot

wide reinforced concrete, sunk 32 feet into the ground.

The interior of the temple reveals furnishings, paintings, murals and woodwork drawn from many lands, Oak, maple, American walnut, mahogany and cherry were used to give variety and contrast to various rooms. Drapes and carpets for the most part were imported from Europe. Sunlight comes diffused through long, narrow windows of amber glass.

The temple is not a church in the strict sense of the word. Members of the Mormon faith call it the "House of the Lord", and it is intended only for higher ordinances of the faith as marriage, baptism by proxy for the dead, administration to the sick, ordinations, and important assemblies of the priesthood. Its series of ceremonial rooms increase in grandeur until the "Celestial Room" is reached. Here pillars of mahogany rise to a gilded ceiling and four great arches are inlaid with gold.

Another beautiful room is the Baptistry where a font comparable to the "molten sea" of Solomon's temple is located. This huge font, in which the faithful are immersed by officiating priests, rests upon the backs of 12 life-size oxen, symbolic of the 12 tribes of Israel. The oxen are of concrete and granite.

Construction started in 1913 and was completed in 1921. More than 50,000 bags of cement, 200 tons of steel and 14,000 cubic yards of gravel were used.



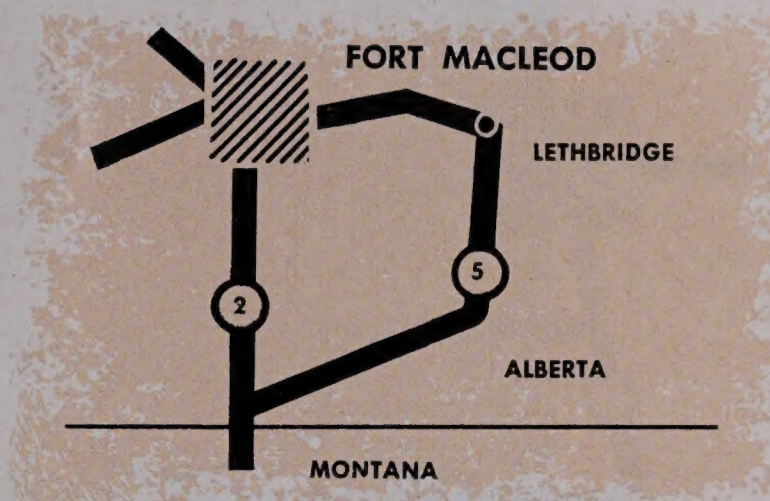
# THOUSANDS VISIT REPLICA OF EARLY WESTERN FORT

Stylized replica of the first North West Mounted Police fort in Western Canada has been constructed at Fort Macleod in southern Alberta. Thousands of persons have visited the unique tourist attraction since the official opening July 4, 1959.

The fort generally follows construction of the original fort, built in 1874. It is 225 feet long and 175 feet wide. A bastion or look-out tower has been added at each corner of the structure. These towers, 26 feet high and 12 feet square on the second floor, were commonly used as guard towers on many western forts. Armed sentries manned the bastions day and night, peering from gun slots cut through the heavy log walls.

Stockade of Fort Macleod is 12 feet high. Main gate is 15 feet high and 27 feet wide. The whole structure was built of heavy peeled logs. Not one nail can be found in the main gate or any of the four bastions. Wooden pegs were used to show the type of construction used in the old fort.

Some 1,780 logs were used in its construction. All the hand-hewn logs were specially prepared for the Fort Macleod Historical Society by one



of Alberta's few remaining log craftsmen, Hobart A. Dowler, who makes his home near Pigeon Lake. Actual construction at the southern point commenced early in May and was completed in two months.

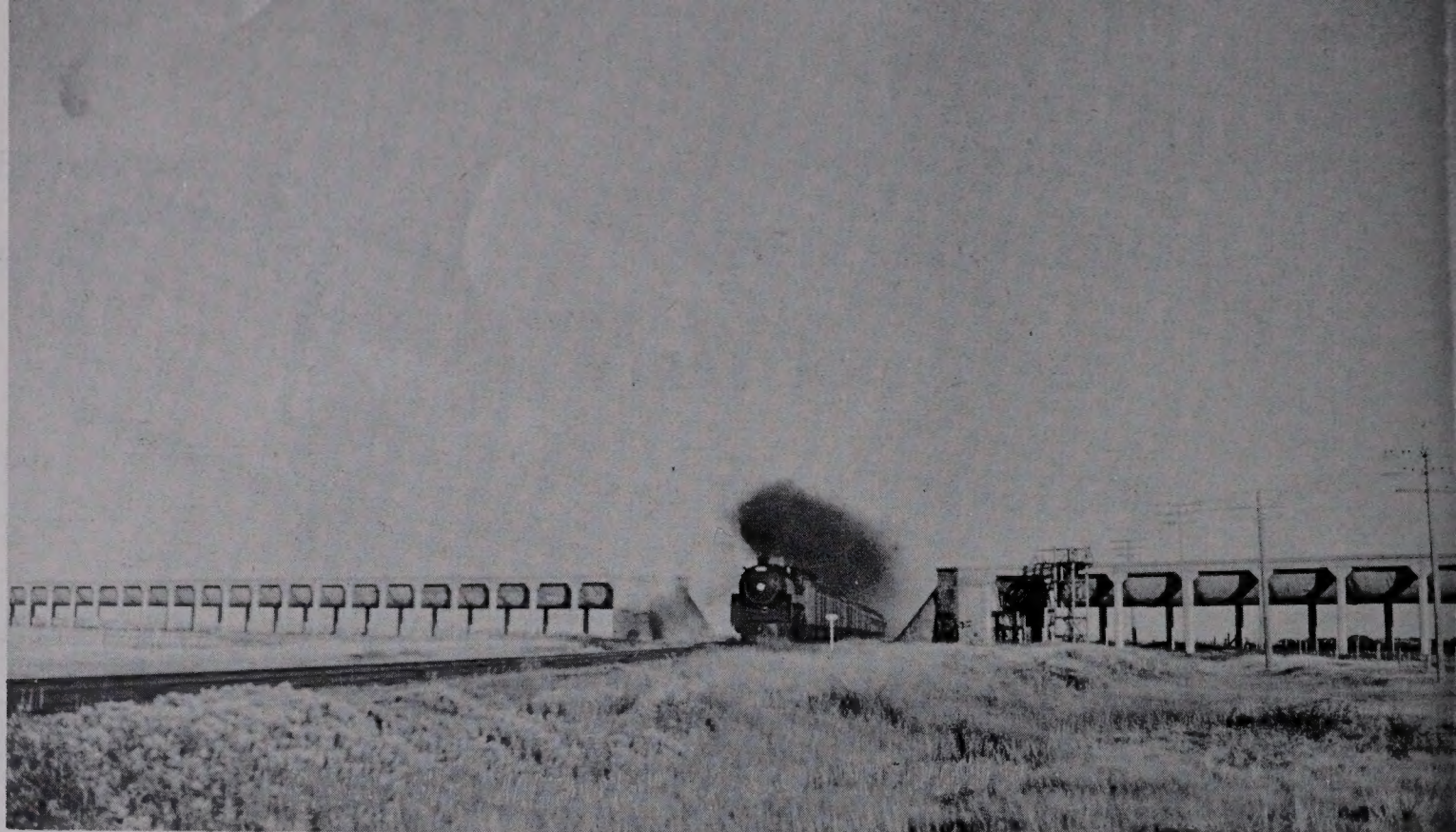
The original Fort Macleod was erected in October of 1874 on an island of the Oldman River, about two miles east of the present town-site. Shortly thereafter the river changed its course and the partly flooded fort was moved to the site of the existing Fort Macleod.

Several interesting museum pieces are on display, including various wagons used by early settlers, fire wagons, an old ambulance and six-ox rum wagon used by early whiskey traders. Several of these relics have been loaned to the Historical Association by the Glenbow Foundation of Calgary. A colorful Indian teepee, owned by Chief Joseph Crowshoe of the Peigan tribe, is also on display.

A nominal family admission rate is charged to offset operating expenses. Colorful pennants and an official scroll certifying that the buyer visited the fort are sold as souvenirs.



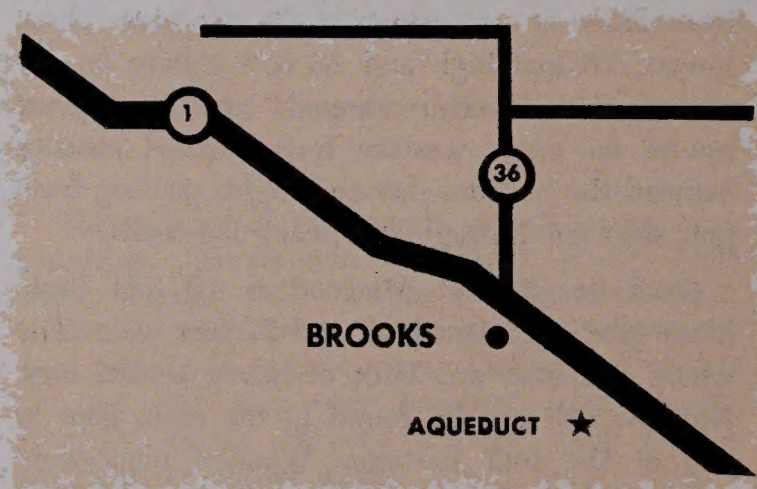




## E.I.D. AQUEDUCT AND SIPHON UNIQUE IN IRRIGATION AREA

The Brooks Aqueduct, three miles east and south of the Town of Brooks, Alberta, was built in the year 1911-14 at a cost of \$700,000. It is 10,480 feet or practically two miles in length, and 22 feet 6 inches inside width with supporting pillars every 20 feet across the valley, ranging in height from 20 to 61 feet. This structure is built of reinforced concrete with metal expansion joints every 80 feet throughout its length. A 15 foot diameter inverted siphon, three-quarters of the distance across the aqueduct carries the water under the Main Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This method of crossing is quite unique in its design as no similar situation has been seen anywhere on this continent.

The capacity of this large irrigation flume is over 650 cubic feet per second, carrying water from Lake Newell Reservoir to extensive irrigated areas near Patricia, Millicent and Tilley. There are over 58,000 acres of land being irrigated in these areas through the canal system served by the Brooks Aqueduct. The irrigation period extends from May 1 to the end of October in each year.



This area is part of the Eastern Irrigation District which is a farmer-owned, farmer-operated co-operative. The district is one of the largest operating irrigation systems in Canada with 1,400 farmer water users irrigating approximately 200,000 acres of highly-productive land. There are no irrigation districts on this continent being operated under one management similar to the Eastern Irrigation District for size or miles of distributary and drainage systems. The whole acreage of dry and irrigable land comprising the District is 1,250,000 acres.

This District produces mostly hay and feed grains for the great number of livestock which are raised by local ranchers and farmers. Other major crops are wheat, flax, peas, small seeds and potatoes.



# DINGMAN NO. 1

## DISCOVERY WELL

## STARTED

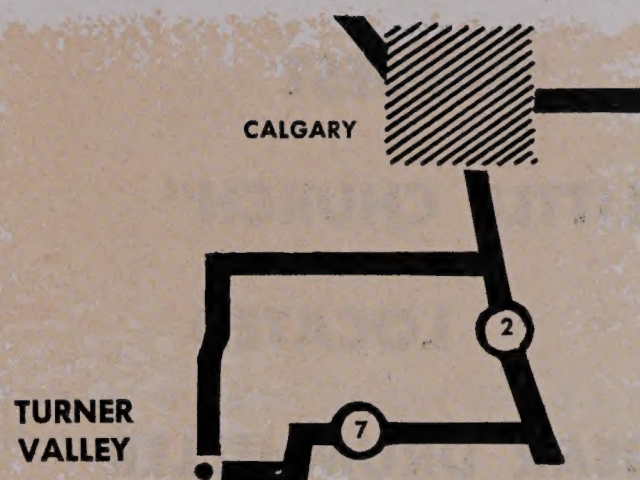
## BILLION \$\$\$ INDUSTRY

Almost forty-four years ago, the hopes of a group of men who had formed the Calgary Petroleum Products Limited were partially realized with the discovery of a flow of wet gas from a test well sunk in the Turner Valley district.

The well was known as Dingman No. 1, named after an officer of the company. It precipitated the exploration of the first major oilfield in Alberta, and was the forerunner of an industry which has mushroomed into a multi-billion dollar enterprise.

The Dingman No. 1 has long ceased production. The well site, however, has been preserved. Today, it stands on the grounds of the Royalite Oil Company sulphur plant.

The story of the initial discovery well centres around a former Turner Valley rancher, William S. Herron. During the early years after the turn of the century the cattlemen noticed gas

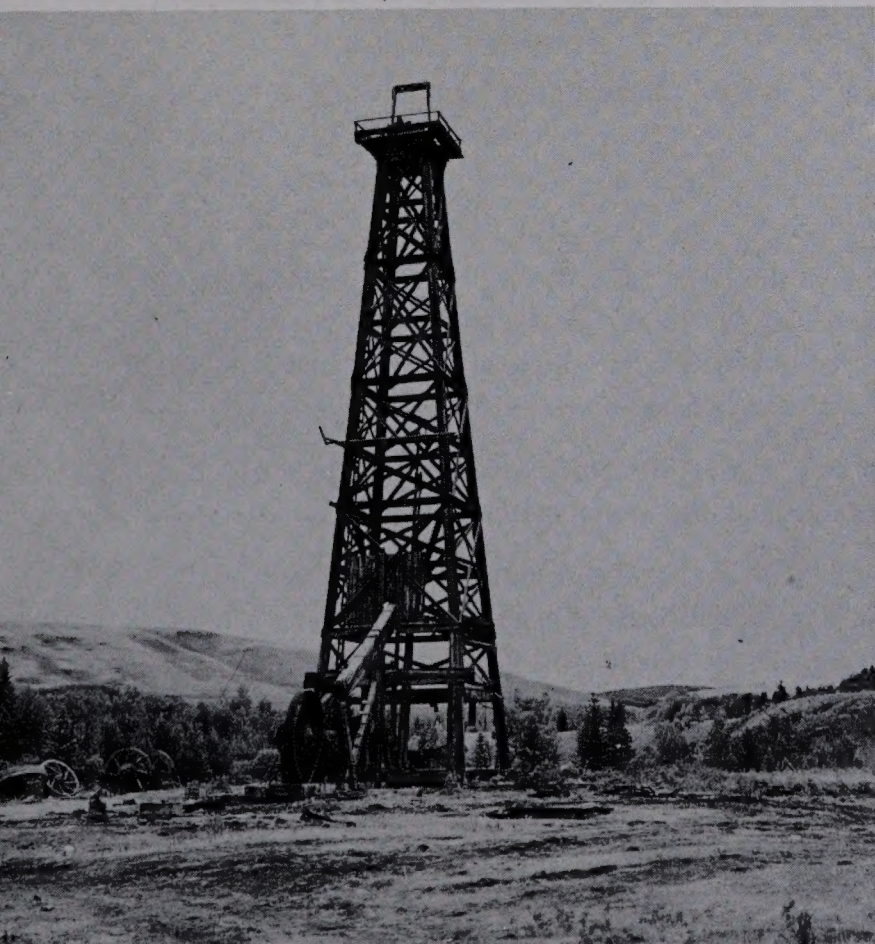


seepage in several areas of the district. Convinced that oil deposits were to be found beneath the ground, he attempted to form an exploration company. Mr. Herron persuaded two Calgary businessmen, William Elder and A. W. Dingman, to ride out to his ranch to examine the seepages. A popular legend states that as sales promotion, at one spot he lit a match to the ground and over the resultant flame fried eggs in a frying pan for lunch. Shortly after, Calgary Petroleum Products was formed.

Drilling and oil technicians were rounded up and Dingman No. 1 was spudded beside Sheep Creek. The drilling procedure consisted of raising a long torpedo-shaped steel bit into the air and letting it fall into the earth. In May of 1914 the well blew in at 2,700 feet. It boasted a flow of 4,000,000 feet of wet gas, with some light oil. The boom lasted but three months, as World War I interfered with further exploration.

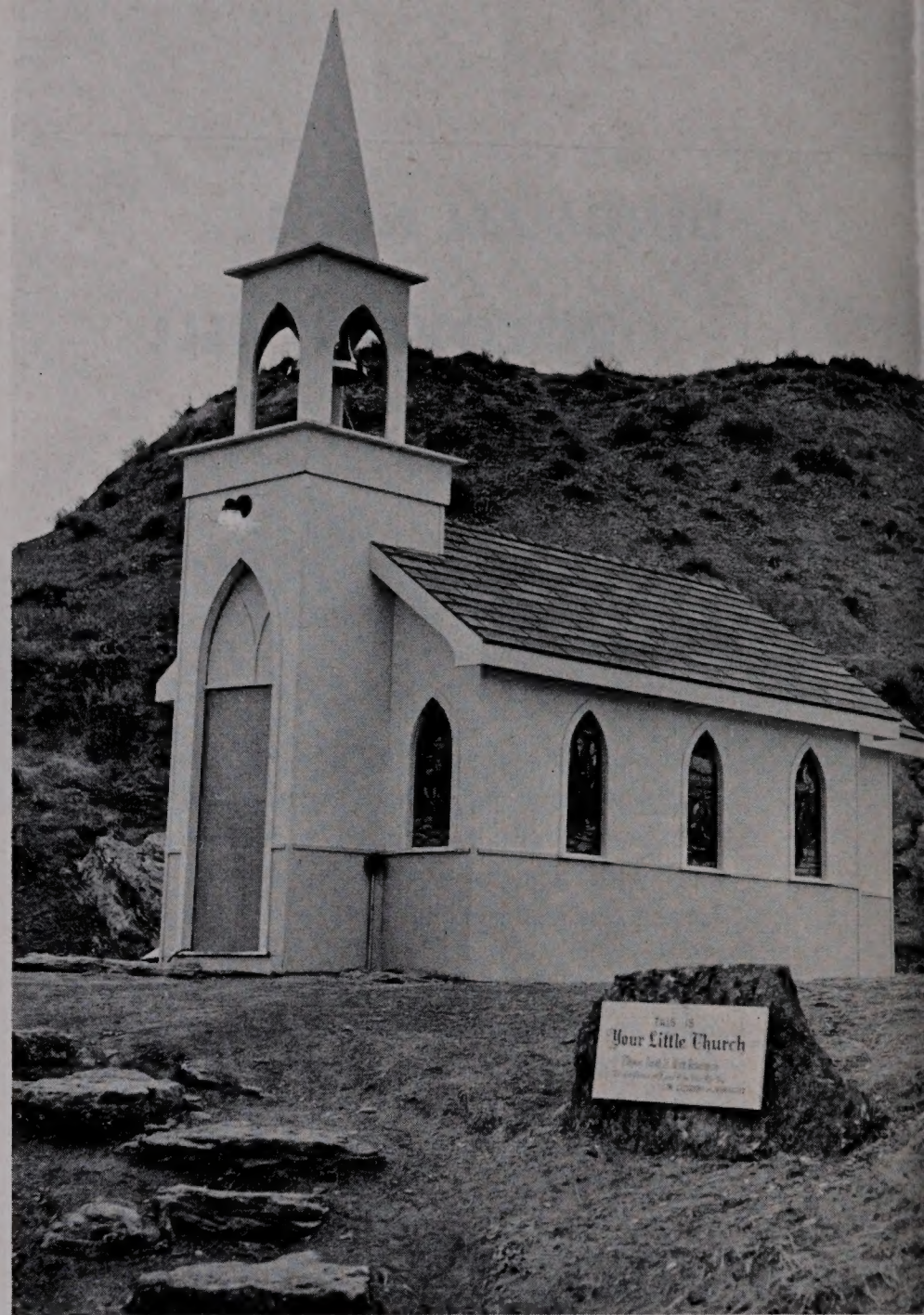
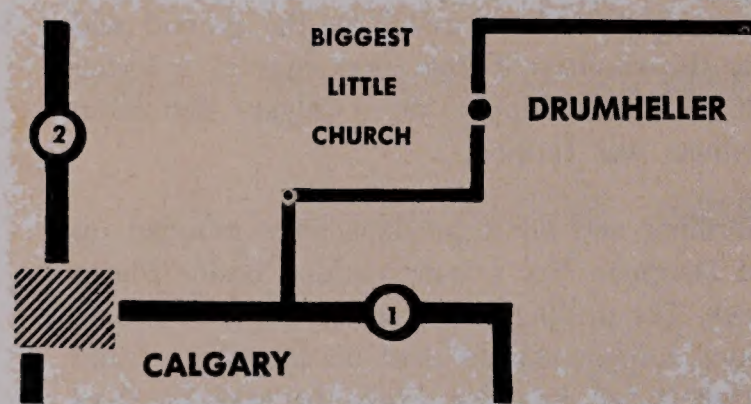
In 1921, Calgary Petroleum Products was taken over by Royalite Oil Company and the search for other deposits in the Turner Valley field was on. Three years later, on October 17, 1924, Royalite No. 4 blew in, heralding the actual beginning of a new era for Alberta and her people. This well proved to be a prolific producer, bringing in revenue of more than \$1,000,000 per year for several years.

There are several points of interest in the Turner Valley oilfields today: the Dingman No. 1 and Royalite No. 4 well site; sulphur plant and cracking unit of Royalite Oil Company, and just west and south of the town of Turner Valley stands the only remaining wooden derrick of the 1914-1924 oil discovery era.





**"BIGGEST  
LITTLE CHURCH"  
LOCATED  
NEAR DRUMHELLER**



Unique among churches in Alberta and possibly in the world is the "Chapel of Meditation", located on the Dinosaur Trail, four miles west of Drumheller. The chapel measures approximately seven feet by twelve feet and is designed to accommodate a maximum of six worshippers.

Complete with twelve foot steeple, bell and stained-glass windows, the chapel is located at a vantage point along the Trail. Visitors are provided with the opportunity to stop for a few moments' meditation as they tour the picturesque Badlands. Many brides have chosen it for their weddings.

The church, originally designed by the Rev. E. C. O'Brien of Drumheller, provides hymns and three minute sermons at the touch of the button on the electric recorder. Ten choices from different denominations are offered. Representatives of many religions in Canada were asked for recorded sermons.

No donations are expected or wanted at the miniature church. It was built by private contributions and will be maintained in the same manner.

The "World's Largest Little Church", as it has been dubbed, is picturesquely situated against a backdrop of purple and grey badlands. Large white stepping stones lead to the chapel which stands among mushroom-shaped "Hoodoos" created by nature over the centuries. The bell in the steeple was donated by the CPR. The church has been used several times for weddings.



# BADLANDS

## REVEAL

### SECRETS PRIMEVAL

Like a deep scar cleft in the flat prairie country of southeastern Alberta is the Red Deer Valley Badlands area. The Badlands stretch from a point near Three Hills almost to the Saskatchewan border. An astonishing array of plant and animal life, both living and long extinct, is contained in its 300-odd square miles. Weird topography lends a definite note of fascination.

From this valley came the most complete remains of the Dinosaurian age known in the world today. Since exploitation began in 1912 more than 30 complete skeletons of primeval fauna have been unearthed as prize museum pieces. Petrified and fossilized remains of this mysterious age are strewn over the valley floor. Some specimens hang partly exposed along the crumbling hillsides. At one point remains of a petrified forest is visible, with gigantic tree stumps embedded in coal seams.

Visitors have taken away countless souvenirs such as pieces of petrified bone and trees. The practice is discouraged, and no digging is permit-

ted, nor are articulated skeletons allowed to be touched.

Some living remnants of the semi-tropical forms of life which flourished in this part of the country millions of years ago are still in evidence. Here, too, is where the semi-tropical yucca plant grows. An interesting characteristic of this growth is that plants are propagated only through fertilization by the yucca moth.

Ravages of time have created a weird splendor in topography. The valley presents a turbulent maze of dolomites, buttes and other foundations, "hoodoos". Some of these eroded formations are 120 feet in height.





# PIONEER MUSEUM

## AT

# WETASKIWIN IS

## STOREHOUSE OF

## HISTORY

Aspects of pioneer life as prairie settlers knew it are recaptured in the Western Canadian Pioneer Museum at Wetaskiwin, some 40 miles south of Edmonton.

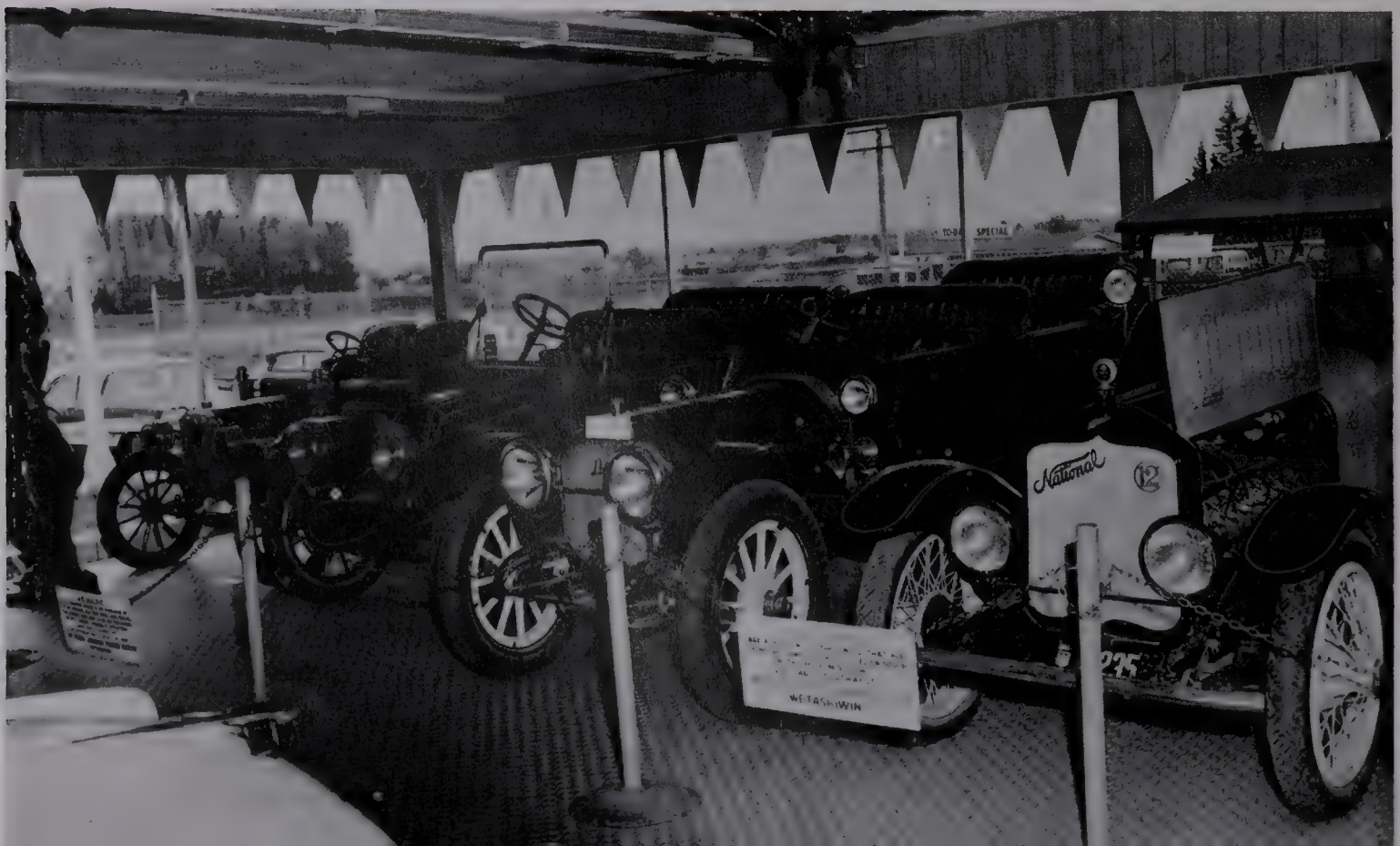


First 80 by 130 foot section of the museum, only one of its kind in Alberta, is now open to the public. It is owned and operated by a father-son team, Ted and Stan Reynolds. Most items on display came from Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba.

Steam and internal combustion engines stationary and traction models in broadly varying design, are prominent in the collection. Among them is a 1910 "Canadian" tractor manufactured in Medicine Hat. Of 12-24 horsepower, it features wooden frame and wooden spokes in rear traction wheels. Also on hand is a 1918 three-wheeler, with six-foot wide drum for single rear drive wheel. Another oddity is the 1914 two-cylinder Moline Universal tractor with front wheel drive. The rear portion was interchangeable with tillage implements, an early adaptation of modern tractor mounted implements.

The early cars pictured below range in class from 1907 Maxwell, extreme left, with two-cylinder motor and maximum speed of about 20 m.p.h. to 1916 V-twelve cylinder National at extreme right. Luxury National was capable of 60 m.p.h. Second from right is 1912 Locomobile, reported first car in Alberta with electric headlights.

Methods of early transportation are well represented in the museum collection. Stage coaches, horse-drawn hearses, and variously styled buggies recall travel over the sweeping prairies before autos came into vogue. Early fire fighting equipment is exemplified by a 1910 LaFrance aerial ladder truck. Overall length of about 80 feet required dual front and rear steering mechanism to permit turning in more confined spaces.







## BUFFALO READILY OBSERVED IN ALBERTA PARK AREA

Elk Island National Park, some 30 miles east of Edmonton, boasts one of North America's few remaining buffalo herds. Less than 100 years ago, millions of these shaggy beasts roamed the prairies at will. During settlement of the west the animals were mercilessly slaughtered. The last wild survivors, a group of eleven were spotted in the Hand Hills area of central Alberta in 1880. Six were hurriedly hunted down, the other five disappeared.

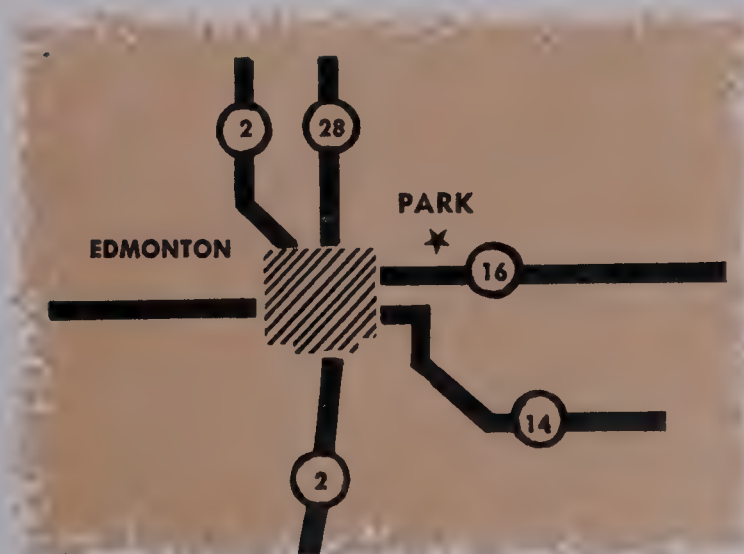
Concerned with the possible extinction of the buffalo the Canadian Government took steps to re-establish the animals in Western Canada. Early in the century a greater part of the only remaining herd on the Continent was purchased from two Montana ranchers who had reared the herd in captivity. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in shipping the buffalo but by 1914 some 700 animals were located at the newly established Buffalo National Park at Wainwright, and also at Elk Island Park.

Reproducing rapidly in the protected areas, the herd soon numbered in the thousands. Between 1925 and 1928 several thousand selected members were transported by rail and river barges to Wood Buffalo Park, located in far northern Alberta. Number of buffalo now in the park, accessible only by air, is estimated at more than 10,000. Established primarily for the protection of the buffalo, the park now forms a vast

preserve for many other species of big game and fur-bearing animals.

In 1940 Buffalo National Park at Wainwright was closed, the land being turned over to the Canadian Army. Buffalo located there were transferred to Elk Island Park. Each year thousands of visitors flock to the area to catch a glimpse of the large herd, reputed to be finest on the North American Continent. A small exhibition herd may also be seen in Banff National Park.

The North American buffalo is actually a wild-ox or bison and is larger in size than the true African or Asian buffalo. The American species is believed to have migrated from Asia during the ice age when a land bridge connected Alaska and Siberia.





## MUSEUM SHOWS

### UKRAINIAN LIFE ON EARLY WESTERN PLAINS

Unique among museums in Alberta is the Ukrainian Museum and Archives at Mundare, some 45 miles east of Edmonton. The museum, housing a collection of thousands of items of general historical interest, is operated by the Basilian Fathers. A beautiful grotto adjoins the museum.

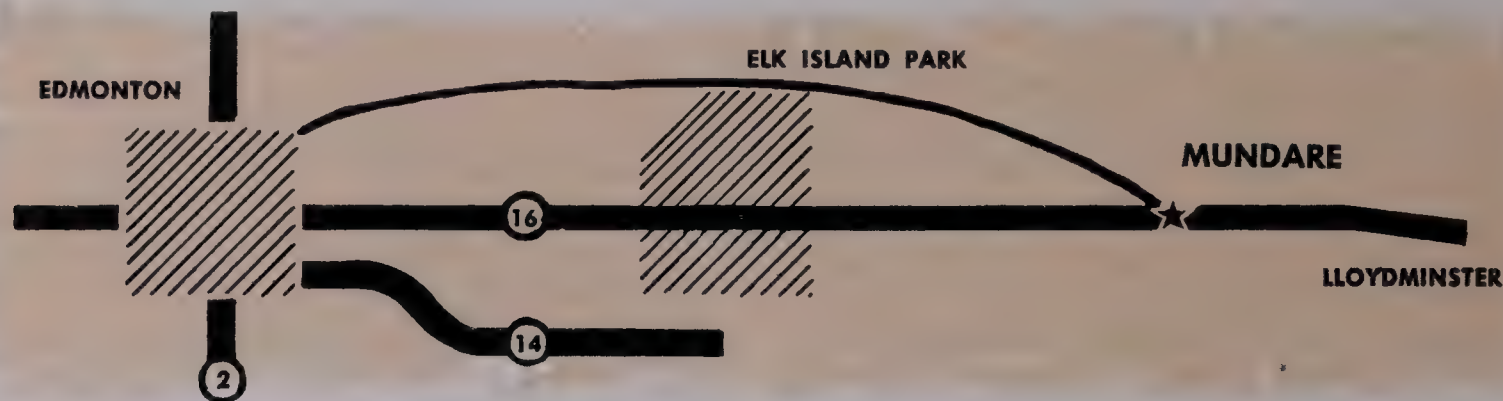
Shown are ancient manuscripts, including such treasures as a fifteenth century hand-written book of the gospels, the first illustrated Latin

Bible, and a large assortment of geographical maps and descriptions of 1588. Parchments date back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Samples of the first Canadian paper currency, printed in French and English in 1791, can also be seen, as well as money of early American, Ukrainian and other countries.

Included in the displays are church relics dating back to the 17th century; a 1723 violin marked "Rugeri", Cremona, Italy; a Latin parchment with notes of the 13th century, and a wide variety of other objects of interest.

The beautiful grotto, which enhances the museum premises, depicts the life of Christ in pictures and statues. Decorated by flowers of every description, the grotto is surmounted by a huge cross, illuminated on special occasions. Adjacent to this area is a picnic park, where visitors can spend a few leisurely hours.







## LEGISLATIVE BUILDING ATTRACTS THOUSANDS

One of the most distinguished structures of Alberta is the Legislative Building located in Edmonton on the site of the Old Fort Edmonton. External beauty and magnificent proportioning have combined to present an architectural masterpiece.

The grounds slope in terraces to the north bank of the North Saskatchewan and are pleasingly landscaped with colorful flower beds, sweeping lawns and various trees.

The building itself is in the form of a huge cross, with the central axis extending north to south, flanked by east and west wings. A dome encloses a circular eight-windowed gallery slightly above the main roof level. A look-out tower surmounting the dome affords an excellent view of the city and surrounding countryside.

Six immense Corinthian columns tower at the top of wide stairs at the main entrance. These

are surmounted by a massive stone carving of the Alberta arms. Handcarved oak doors displaying the arms of the Province adorn the front entrance. The main rotunda, open from the well on the first floor past four more floors to the vaulted dome 176-feet above, is trimmed with marble. No expense was spared to make the structure one of permanent beauty. Offices of cabinet ministers, the council chamber, galleries of the legislative chamber and other offices are finished in mahogany.

Three types of marble were used in construction of the building. The green marble on the base of the chamber was obtained from Pennsylvania while gray marble from Quebec was used in pillars in the rotunda, the main section of the staircase and base of the halls and rotunda. Marble for railings of the grand staircase and third floor was obtained from Italy. Italian artisans were brought over solely for the purpose of laying the terrazzo floors.

Actual construction of the building began in 1908. First session was held in 1911 while the official opening took place the following year.

Many items of historical interest are found in the provincial library, located on the second floor directly below the legislative chamber.





## **HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE**

### **BUILT BY THREE**

### **CO-OPERATING GROUPS**

Among the best known bridges in Canada is Edmonton's high level bridge constructed 1910-1913 at a cost of more than \$2,000,000.

Originally planned in 1903, the "High Level" has been for many years the main thoroughfare for traffic crossing the North Saskatchewan River bisecting Edmonton. The top or rail deck was first used on June 2, 1913 and linked Edmonton with what was known as Strathcona and other southern points. Edmonton street railway also used twin streetcar track facilities, commencing August 17 of the same year.

Street railway passengers were afforded a beautiful view of the city when travelling across the bridge on calm, clear days. During the winter's icy blasts, however, passengers were more concerned whether the street cars would safely reach the other side. As a safety-precaution street cars travelled opposite their normal tracks across the structure. North-bound traffic took the west, or left track, rather than the usual east or right

side. In an emergency passengers would have been able to alight from the car on to the centre of the roadway and not onto the edge of the bridge structure. Southbound traffic, conversely, travelled the left, or east track.

Cost of the immense structure was borne by the provincial government, the CPR and the City of Edmonton. The bridge is 2,478 feet long and 43 feet wide. Height from water level approximates 160 feet.

Wooden blocks originally made up the traffic floor of the bridge but due to hazards in wet weather, gave way to cement. The south entrance has many times been called the beginning of the Alaska highway.

Prior to the second World War lights on the traffic deck faced upwards providing viewers with a breathtaking sight. As a safety precaution during the war the lights were turned inwards.

Twenty-five thousand barrels of cement were poured into piers supporting the immense structure. The bridge took 700,000 board feet of lumber; 17,200,000 pounds or 500 miles of steel and approximately 1,400,000 rivets in its construction. Five thousand gallons of paint are used every few years in repainting as a rust-prevention measure.

Surface area of the bridge is 860,000 square feet.



# CHAPEL OF OLD CHURCH IS ALBERTA MUSEUM

Ten miles north of Edmonton on Highway No. 2 the town of St. Albert harbors an unique museum. Inside a protective building is the original cathedral constructed in 1861 by Father Lacombe. Rich in the artifacts and the spirit of pioneer Alberta, the little structure with its rough but capable carpentry illustrates vividly

some of the difficulties overcome daily by the early western settlers.

Along the walls of the chapel are mementoes of the past; hatchets, rifles and other warlike equipment from the time of the Riel Rebellion; hand-made plow blades; cooking utensils and other practical possessions of the mission residents. There, too, is the worn Bible used by the missionary priest, and carefully preserved is the altar made with loving care for the first cathedral of the district.

The mission was built following the construction of missions at Lac La Biche and Lac Ste. Anne. At times, its history was dramatic. During the Riel Rebellion, it formed a place of refuge for residents as far distant as Fort Saskatchewan. During the great year of famine in 1876, when hail and frost destroyed the crops, the mission was a point of refuge for starved settlers and Indians alike.

Father Lacombe, about whom much is written as a result of his vigorous and fearless pioneering and his active humanity, is buried in the crypt of the near-by St. Albert Church. He lies with Bishop Grandin, first bishop of Alberta; and Father Leduc, first vicar-general and procurator for western missions.







## CEMETERY MARKS

## FROG LAKE MASSACRE



A cairn erected two miles east of Frog Lake stands in memory of nine persons who were massacred by rebellious Indians at the outbreak of the North West Rebellion on April 2nd, 1885. Seven of the nine victims, and a North West Mounted Police constable killed the next day, are buried in a small cemetery near the cairn. Frog Lake, is about 25 miles north of Marwayne in eastern Alberta.

In the spring of 1885 the whole region of the North Saskatchewan River in what is now eastern Alberta was seething with unrest. A band of Cree Plains Indians, under Big Bear, moved from the south to Frog Lake, among the Woods Crees, as

messengers hurried about with news from Louis Riel and the apparent success of his uprising.

Previous to the fatal day, there had been numerous complaints from Big Bear's band in regard to meat rations allotted them. The whole band was ill at ease, even though their Woods Crees neighbors remained quiet.

On the morning of April 2nd, Big Bear's warriors struck. Two priests were holding services at Frog Lake village when the Indians entered the settlement. The rebels first ransacked the Hudson's Bay Company store, then entered the church. As the people rushed from the building they were cut down by the Indians until nine men, including the two priests, were dead.

Following the killings, the Indians razed the buildings. Then they proceeded to Fort Pitt, about 15 miles southeast, where they were successful in routing Inspector Francis Deakin and his N.W.M.P. constables.

The band was later captured and Big Bear given a jail term. Eight warriors were hanged for taking part in the actual killings.

Victims buried at the small cemetery near the cairn include: Indian Agent Thomas Quinn, farm instructor John Delaney, John Alexander Gowanlock, William Gilchrist, George Dill, Charles Gouin, John Williscroft and Constable Cowan.





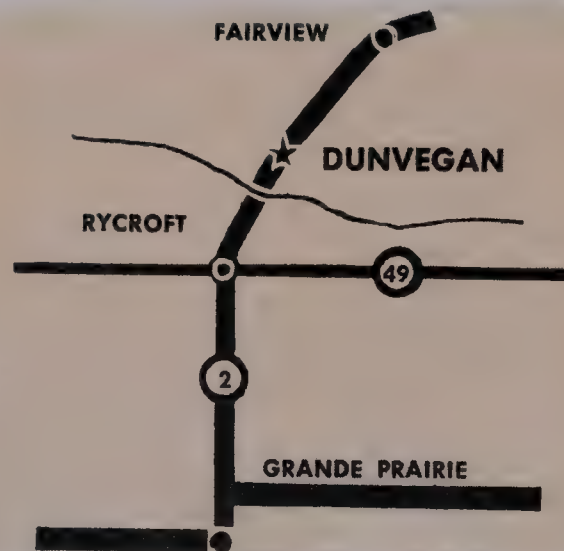
## MISSION HELD UNIQUE PAINTING

One of the earliest mission churches in Alberta's vast Peace River district has been reclaimed from the wilds and now stands as a lasting monument to the pioneering missionaries of the west.

The Roman Catholic church and a residence nearby is located at Dunvegan on the banks of the Peace River about 50 miles north of Grande Prairie.

The mission was built under the supervision of Father Grouard in the years 1883-1885. Logs were cut and prepared during the first winter and left to season for a year before construction got under way. Built by workmen with few tools and no nails, the broadaxe marks on its timbers, the mortising and dowelling speak eloquently of the patience and craftsmanship of pioneers.

Father Grouard obtained an undamaged tanned skin of a moose from a Metis hunter, and



in richly glowing colors, painted on it a scene of Christ on the cross with the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph standing by. The painting hung as an altar piece in the church 34 years ago, even when the building was abandoned in favor of a new church location in the town of Peace River. In 1919, it was removed to the new church in town but was unfortunately destroyed by fire some years later. A replica of the painting hangs in the restored mission.

Grounds surrounding the site have been cleared and landscaped and picnic facilities are provided for visitors. Guests signing the register have travelled from across Canada and the United States and even from Australia.



# GRAVE OF TWELVE FOOT DAVIS

On a height of land overlooking the town of Peace River lies the grave of a former American, H. F. Davis, who has gained international fame under the nickname of "Twelve Foot Davis". He was a pioneer who took part in the Cariboo (B.C.) gold rush but arrived in Barkerville after all the land had been staked. Two claims, he noticed, called the Little Diller and the Tontine, seemed to occupy more than the 100 feet allowed each under regulations. Measuring, he found they exceeded their limit by 12 feet. He promptly staked and held this 12-foot space between them



and removed more than \$15,000 in gold from that tiny plot.

In later years, he drifted into the Peace River district, where he became a pioneer fur trader with posts at Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion and Lesser Slave Lake. He died in 1900 and was buried where his grave now stands. It bears the inscription, "H. F. Davis, Born Vermont 1820, Died at Slave Lake, 1893 (sic). Pathfinder, Pioneer, Miner and Trader. He was every man's friend and never locked his cabin door."







## **"FAIRYLAND" IS THEME AT CHILDREN'S ZOO**

A delightful sojourn into a land of fantasy awaits visitors to Edmonton at Storyland Valley, a five acre, \$500,000 children's zoo opened in 1959.

A storybook theme is used throughout the new attraction with many nursery rhymes and fairy tales depicted in over-sized plastic balloon-type models. Included among these are Cinderella, Humpty Dumpty, The Three Little Pigs, Mother Goose and the Old Woman's Shoe. The "Three Men in a Tub" rock back and forth in the centre of one of three lagoons found in the playground. Off to one side the "Owl and the Pussycat" continue their search for the land where the bong-tree grows. A model of Noah's

ark is a popular attraction as is a tiger shark whose open jaws display a tropical fish aquarium. Three model frogs on the Old Mill Pool silently croak their way into visiting children's hearts.

Scattered throughout the site are a number of street lights in the guise of fruit and flower trees and toadstools. A public telephone booth is in the shape of a bass viola.

The major feature at the zoo is the Edmonton Little Western Railroad which takes its passengers on a quarter-mile tour of the grounds. Powered by a four cyclinder gasoline engine, the miniature train is complete with whistle and bell.

Animals at the zoo include penguins, monkeys, llamas, deer, moose, sheep, bears, mountain goats, beaver, racoons, domestic farm animals, and "de-odorized" skunks. Numerous species of native and tropical birds are also on display.

Surrounded by a frontier style stockade, the zoo boasts a main entrance built along the lines of a medieval castle. A realistic moat-like effect is provided by ponds of water at the entrance.



# **OUTSTANDING FACILITIES ATTRACT ARTS TO ALBERTA AUDITORIA**

Two of the most impressive public buildings in Alberta are the Northern and Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditoria located in Edmonton and Calgary. Erected by the provincial government to commemorate the province's Golden Jubilee, celebrated in 1955, the twin structures serve as a lasting memorial to the pioneers of Alberta.

The two buildings are among the world's outstanding auditoria. Each covers 1.5 acres of ground and contains facilities to effectively entertain groups of any size for virtually any type function. The theatre seats a total of 2,750 per-

sons—1,268 in the main stalls, 825 in the first balcony and 657 in the second balcony.

The stage itself is one of the largest on the continent and contains facilities for staging many types of productions, from grand opera to movies or solo performances. It is 120 feet wide and 48 feet deep. The depth may be increased to 65 feet by covering the orchestra pit and using this as the forestage. Behind, below and above the stage are a multitude of rooms and accommodations to cope with the needs of performers and their equipment. There is a rehearsal stage identical in size to the main acting area.

Each auditorium boasts a grand total of 57,500 square feet of promenade area of which approximately 35,000 square feet may be used for exhibits and displays. The main display area is on a lower level, beneath the foyer and main lobby. Adjacent to this is a social room which is designed for small gatherings and intimate theatre. There is seating accommodation for 450. Flanking the main social room are two smaller rooms known as the banquet room, and assembly room. Each has a seating capacity of 150 persons.

Total cost of each building was in excess of \$4.5 million.





# ANIMALS

## ON DISPLAY

### AT GAME FARM

A privately operated game farm described by noted zoologists as a "spectacular experiment in animal conservation" is located just 15 miles east of the City of Edmonton on Highway 14, and affords the opportunity to view animals native to many areas of the world.

The Alberta Game Farm encompasses nearly 500 acres of waste plains and muskeg. It is home to more than 750 animals, more than a total held by any other Canadian zoo. The pens and enclosures housing the animals are huge, with some paddocks ranging to 80 acres in size.

More than 40 species roam the wide open spaces provided to create accommodation as near to the animal's natural habitat as possible. All

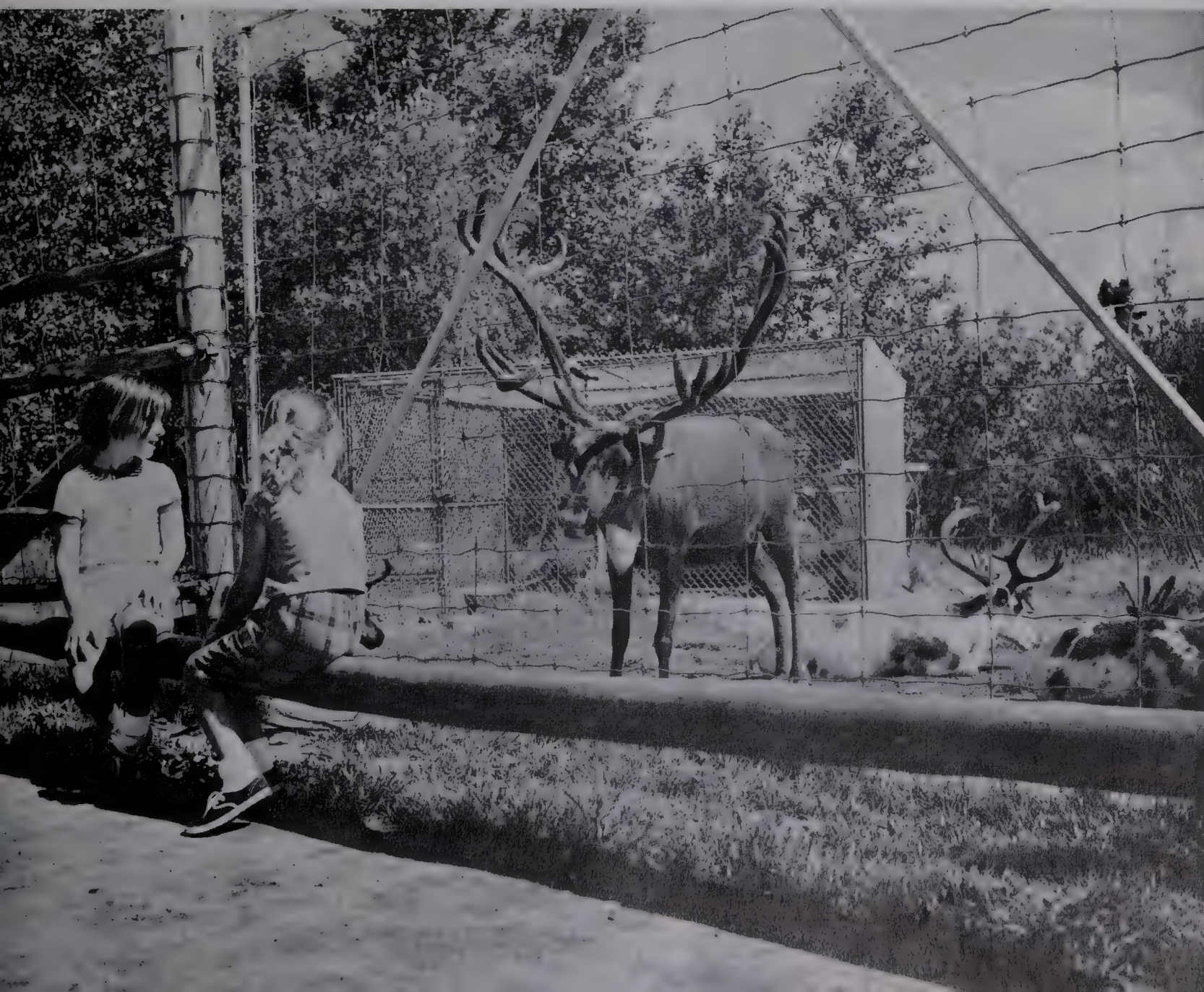
enclosures, however are arranged in a series of crescents and are within easy walking distance of the main entrance gate.

Among the animals being raised at the farm are caribou and musk ox, the "providers" of the north. Visitors may see most of the wild creatures native to the Canadian northwest as well as several animals unknown in this part of this world. To be found in the range-type enclosures are northern timber wolves, lynx, wolverines, fox, porcupine, reindeer, bobcat, and brown bears.

Special attractions from far away lands include Arabian camels, Peruvian llamas, sika deer from Formosa, Sicilian donkeys, and yaks from Tibet.

Wild ducks and geese of several species inhabit a stream-fed lake which is overlooked by a picnic area complete with tables. Brilliantly colored peacocks are allowed to roam the whole park area.

Many of the animals arrive at the farm by way of trades negotiated with zoos from around the world. The Game Farm is open daily from 10:00 a.m. to sunset. Children are admitted free while there is a charge for adults.







## PIONEER RELICS

### AT ROADSIDE MUSEUM

Furnishings of a typical southern Alberta pioneer home are among approximately 1,500 exhibits on display at a museum operated at Medicine Hat by the Historical Association of Medicine Hat and District. The museum is located near the community tourist information booth on the Trans-Canada Highway.

The pioneer farm home section of the museum comprises a large kitchen, parlor, and a bedroom. The kitchen displays such articles as an old stove, cast iron pots and pans, a hand-crafted

sideboard shelf carved out of oak planks, a lounge with patchwork quilt, and an unique chair made of buffalo horns.

The parlor has an old organ, and an auto-harp. There is a hanging lamp, and a table on which are found stereoptic views and a family album.

In the pioneer bedroom is found an old-fashioned bed and a wooden cradle, a colorful wash set, a trunk covered in horsehide, a selection of hat pins which were popular in the "Gay-nineties" era, and a shaving mug cabinet.

The museum also boasts a fine collection of old firearms, saddles, lamps, clocks and a replica of a Red River cart. An Indian lore section includes displays of clothing, handiwork, and an exceptional peace-pipe collection.



# **WORLD WIDE ATTENDANCE FEATURE OF UNIQUE SCHOOL AT BANFF**

One of the most unique centres for continuing education to be found anywhere is Alberta's renowned Banff School of Fine Arts, set amid the splendour of the Rocky Mountains of Banff National Park.

Established at Banff by the University of Alberta in 1933 the school started operations as a school in the arts related to the theatre. It has grown steadily since that time until today when it offers a wide selection of courses in theatre; ballet; opera; music; painting; play, short story, television and radio writing; handicrafts, and foreign language study.

Each year more than 600 students from across Canada the United States and various countries abroad, attend summer courses which may be taken for university credits, Banff school certificates, or simply for recreation and pleasure. All groups have the opportunity of studying in scenic surroundings under a most distinguished staff of experts brought together each year from Canada, the United States, Europe and South America.

School facilities, which are modern in every respect, are also used by as many as 75 organizations annually. Reflecting the continuous search for knowledge and ability, religious and lay bodies, scientists, businessmen, rural leaders and a host of other organizations have pursued their study and discussion objectives using the fine facilities provided by the university branch.

Student accommodation is provided at the school in beautifully appointed rooms located in the main administration building and several chalets on the campus. Auditoria and meeting rooms and a well-equipped cafeteria are also located in the main administration building.

The campus is located on the south-eastern outskirts of Banff townsite.







## **REALISTIC MODELS**

## **DEPICT INDIANS**

## **IN EVERYDAY**

## **LIVING HABITS**

One of the most outstanding museums of its kind is the Luxton Museum in Banff where visitors may view exceptionally realistic and authentic displays of Indian material and customs.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of the exhibit areas is the room where life-sized figures of Indians of the western plains, clad in priceless old costumes, are posed to re-enact various as-

pects of their day-to-day life in the west, before the arrival of the whiteman.

One amazing scene shows an Indian riding a saddleless pinto pony at full gallop as he shoots arrows into the furry side of a racing buffalo cow beside him. Behind, trails the buffalo calf. Other scenes show the trials by which Indian braves proved themselves warriors; Indians in full dance; domestic scenes of Indians in their normal life on a campsite, and Indians with an early member of the North West Mounted Police.

In other rooms of the museum are displayed arrows, intricate beadwork, pipes, tomahawks and other weapons, wampum and hundreds of other articles from the colorful early days of the Canadian west.

The Luxton Museum is open to visitors the year round. It was established, and is operated jointly by Mr. Norman K. Luxton of Banff and the Glenbow Foundation of Calgary.



# **ZOO, HUGE MODELS FEATURE CALGARY ISLAND PARK**

Calgary's 42-acre St. George's Island, located at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers almost in the centre of the city, is one of the most unique natural history parks in America. The island's unusual features are a display of life-sized replicas in cement of reptiles which roamed the area more than 200 million years ago.

Dinosaur replicas are from the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic ages. They range in length from three to 90 feet, and from a few inches to 35 feet in height. The largest replica built is that of a Brontosaurus which weighed as much as 120 tons when it roamed the earth 130 million years ago. One hundred and twenty tons of material went into the construction of the model of "Dinny".

All the life-sized models of reptiles found in the park are based on the excavation findings of world-famous paleontologists and are considered to be absolutely accurate with the possible exception of color.

The dinosaurs are not the only attraction of the island, operated by the Calgary Zoological Society. An outstanding zoo and aviary provides a wealth of interest to the visitor. Beautiful floral gardens, a children's zoo, recreation and picnic areas, prehistoric museums and Calgary's first house with its original furnishings, all combine to make the island a "must" for Calgary visitors.







## **SCORES OF SALT WATER FISH LIVE IN CALGARY AQUARIUM TANKS**

Fresh and salt water fish from the many seas of the world are housed dramatically in the unique aquarium operated in Calgary by the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company.

A 140 by 65 foot, two-storey building, located adjacent to the company's long establishment garden and native fish hatchery houses extensive equipment to process natural sea water, and fresh water as well. Glass faced tanks range in size from four to 4,000 gallon capacity.

Goggling back and forth through the double-paned enclosures are scores of fish of various sizes. There are sea horses, butterfly fish, lung fish from Africa, guppies, Siamse fighting fish, upside-down fish, disc and neon fish, and piranha, native to the Amazon River.

There are also sea perch, giant crabs, sea turtles, flounders, starfish and shark. Local fish displayed include all species of trout found in the province, northern pike, walleye, perch and sturgeon.

A reptile pit, also glass enclosed, affords a safe view of three-foot alligators. Several species of snakes may be viewed too.

Salt water fish enjoy portions of the 46,000 gallons of sea water transported periodically to the Calgary aquarium in plastic bags from British Columbia's Pacific water.

The aquarium is open daily, including Sundays, year round, from late morning to late afternoon.



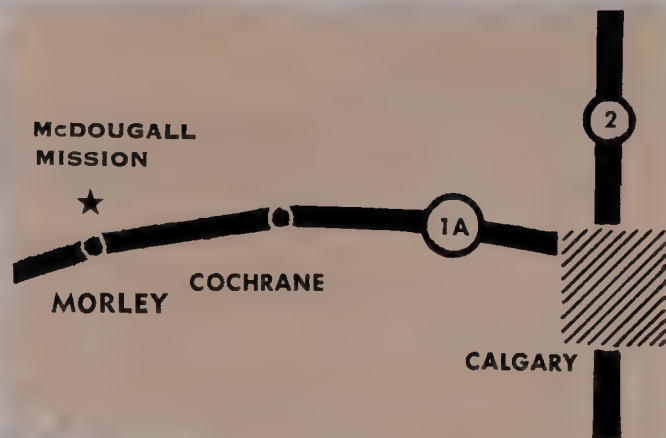
## PIONEER CHURCH

### RECALLS SERVICE OF WESTERN MISSIONARY FAMILY

Spiritual development in the western territories was led by many dedicated men. Among those who left their mark in Alberta were the McDougall families who were Methodist missionaries.

A restored church located at Morley, some 50 miles west of Calgary, is all that remains today of a flourishing mission established there by the Rev. George McDougall in the early 1870's to serve Stony Indians of that area. The founder and his son, Rev. John McDougall, had a combined ministry of 77 years among the Indians.

Zeal and resourcefulness were strong characteristics of the elder missionary. Logs were axed for the first mission house for his family, and the church, built in 1873. While the manse

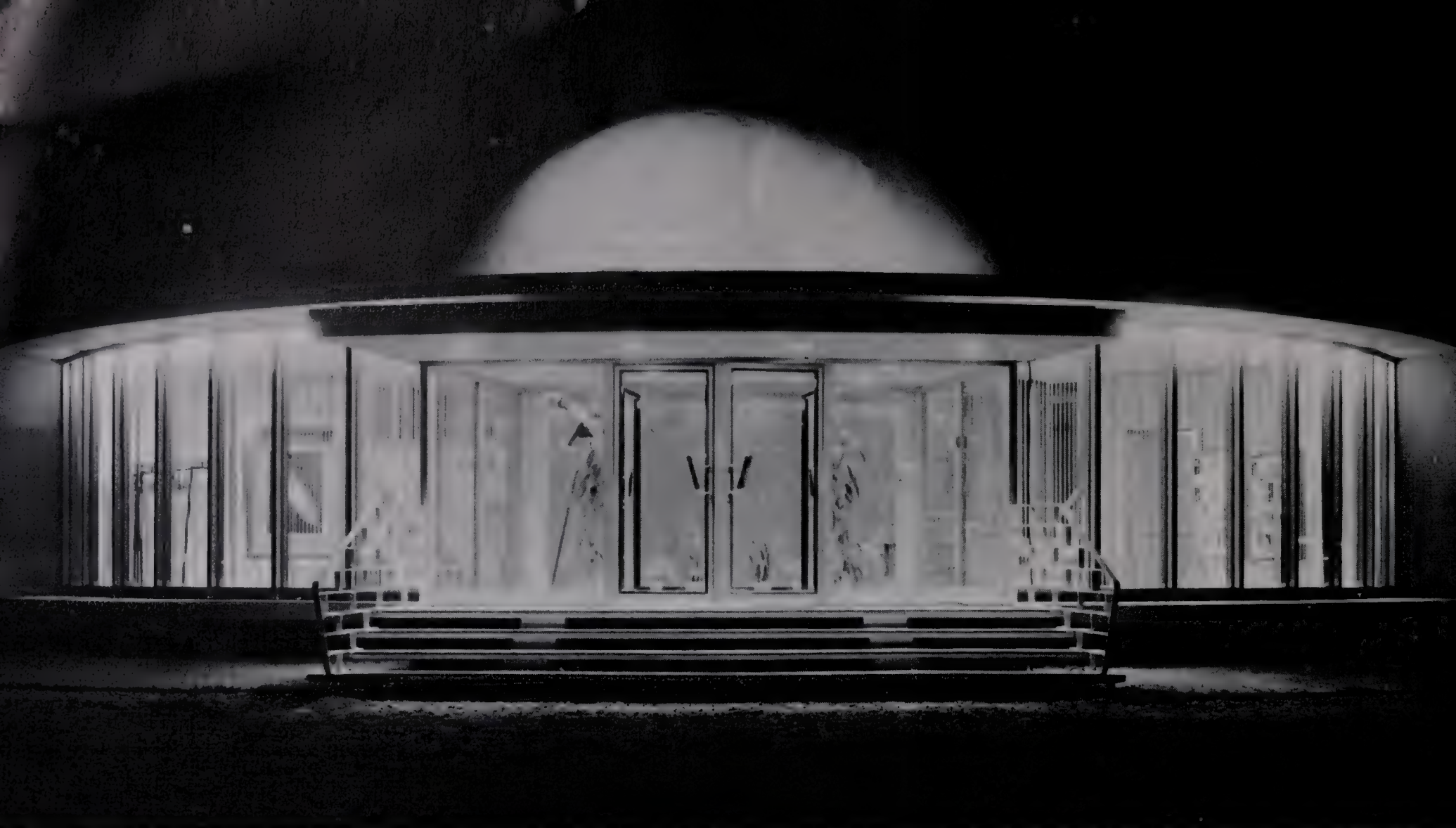


was being built, the family was quartered in "the Old Houses", a fort a short distance north of the mission. Eventually the settlement grew to include a school, an orphanage, store, blacksmith shop, saw mill, stables, corral and cemetery.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway passed through the area in 1883, the mission began to fade. Through the years buildings crumbled to near ruin. In more recent times a United Church committee took steps to restore the old church building, and the government cooperated in preserving the historic site by erecting a cairn near the highway.







**CANADA'S  
MOST MODERN  
PLANETARIUM  
OPEN TO VISITORS  
IN EDMONTON**

Canada's only public planetarium is located in Edmonton's scenic Coronation Park. Operated by the city's parks department with the assistance of the Edmonton Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, the planetarium features nightly shows in its sky theatre.

Approximately 100 persons can view each showing at the planetarium. The theatre, as well as the dome used to simulate the sky, is circular. Special projection equipment is used to simulate the sun-set, appearance of early evening stars, the moon, and various constellations. Most ef-

fective is the lightening of the early morning sky and finally the sunrise.

The planetarium lecture-shows are changed monthly to coincide with the changing position of stars in the Edmonton sky. Most of the projection equipment was designed by members of the Astronomical Society, who lecture with the aid of many special sight effects such as comets, meteors, and northern lights.

The space age is also featured in the nightly productions. Satellites are seen criss-crossing the sky and rocket take-offs and space flights are depicted.

Built by the City of Edmonton to commemorate the visit in 1959 of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and H.R.H. Prince Philip, the planetarium has a display lobby in which are featured exhibits of meteorite fragments, "working" models of the moon, many astronomical features and space age and research material.

A patio built in the signs of the Zodiac and a sundial with telescope mounting are other features of the centre.

The planetarium is open daily at 1:30 p.m. except Thursday when it remains closed. Evening shows for which there is a nominal charge to cover production costs, commence at 7:30 p.m. Afternoon shows are held on Saturday and Sunday. Reservations should be made in advance.



# VILLAGE

## DEPICTS

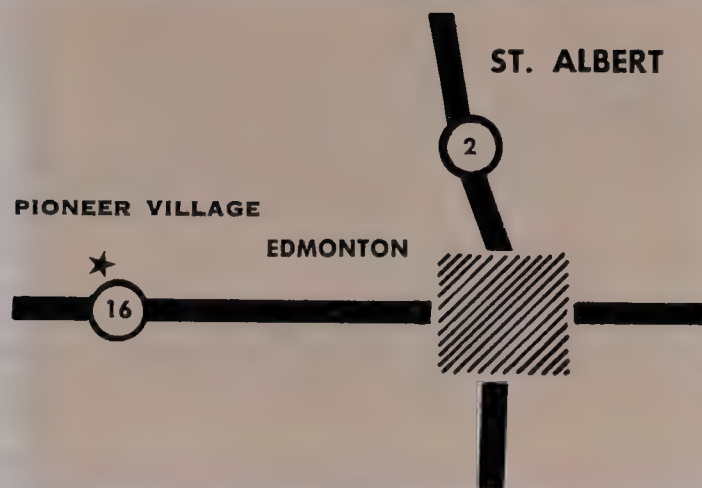
### EARLY WESTERN LIFE

An unique settlement of original pioneer log buildings, furnished and arranged in the style of the nineteenth century is located approximately 20 miles west of Edmonton on Highway No. 16.

The "Great Northwest Pioneer Village," as the display is known, graphically illustrates just how the first pioneers in Alberta fared.

Included among the buildings are an original pioneer farmhouse, complete with lilacs and a Red River cart at the door. There is a store, a blacksmith shop and barn, a "trading post" an early Methodist church, and one of the original long way-stops for stage coach passengers travelling west of Edmonton.

Many of the items on display were donated to the museum by original families. They illustrate the difference between the possessions of those hardy arrivals who came with only the clothes they stood in and who had to use ingenuity and sheer sweat to progress, and those who came with fine furnishings and good financial backing.

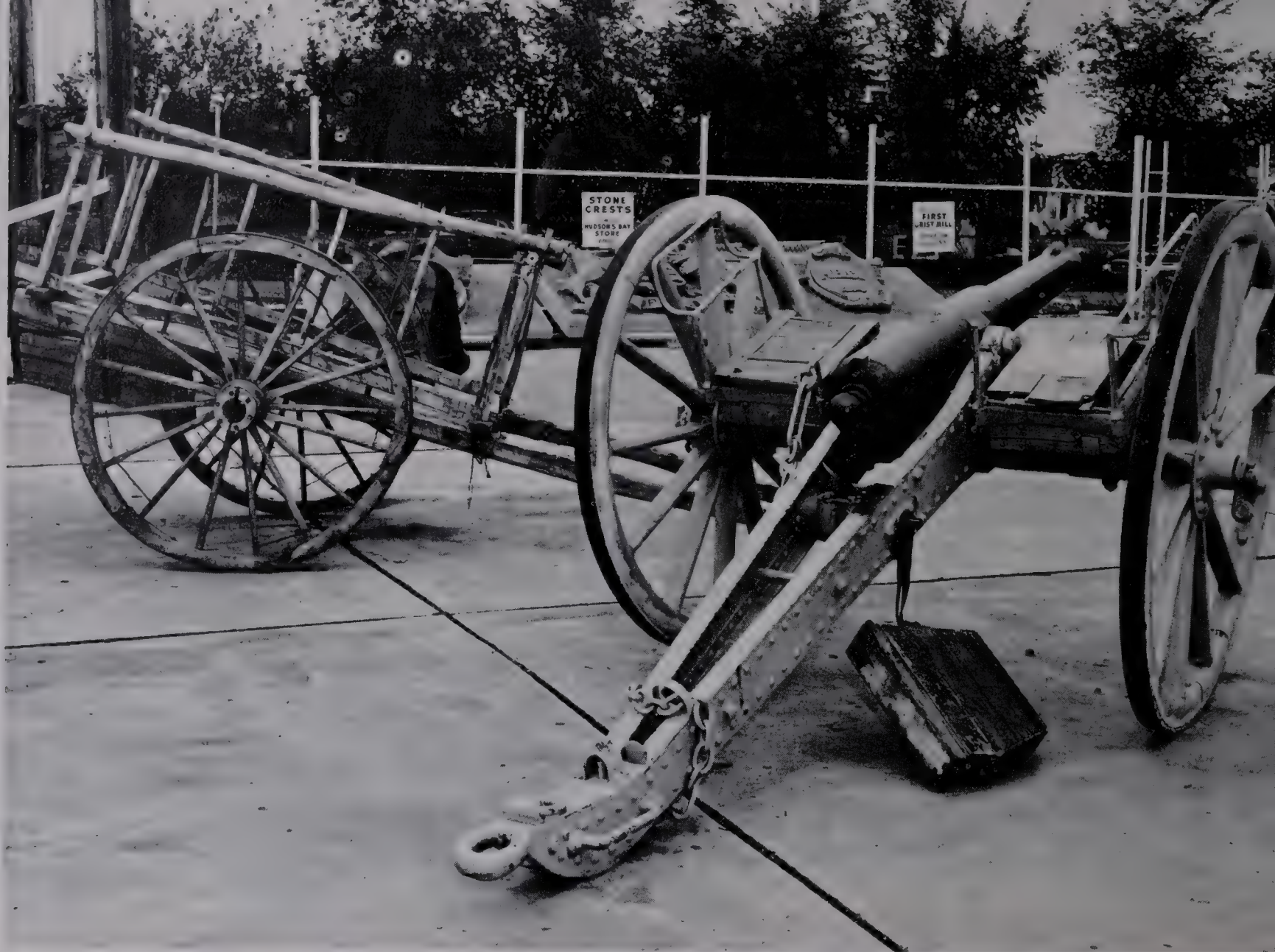


Hand-hewn tools stand close to elegant sofas; an automatic fly-shoo operated by spring motor is close to a hand-fashioned all-wood clock; home made butter churns and clothes washer are in close proximity to one of the first Edison phonographs and an elegant Russian musical table piano. Lanterns, early typewriters, gold scales, hide scales and special rulers to measure bundles of trading skins are also among the many historical artifacts on view.

The Pioneer Village has proven very popular with visitors since its opening in 1960, as it demonstrates the extensive background of different folk histories and cultures that are meeting and forming an uniquely Canadian culture.







## **CITY PRESERVES ARTIFACTS OF EARLY LIFE**

Many hundreds of historical relics of Edmonton's and northern Alberta's past, ranging from a genuine Red River cart to the west's first steam road roller, are open to public view at the Historical Exhibits Building located at 10105 - 112th Avenue, Edmonton.

The pioneer museum is operated jointly by the City of Edmonton and the Northern Alberta Pioneers' and Old Timers' Association, and is open daily from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The "settlers' effects" section includes such articles as a 17th century Jacobean bed which was moved originally from England to New Zealand, and then to Canada. Many types of household articles are on display including several

styles of early lamps, coke burning and gas burning irons, spinning reels, clocks of every description, hand-made chairs, and settees.

The first piano in Edmonton, transported from Fort Garry by ox-cart in 1870, is still in playable condition. Some of the first telephones and typewriters used in the west are also exhibited.

Another section of the museum is devoted to Indian and Eskimo lore. Tom-toms, leather work, snow shoes, and carvings are among the items on display.

Pioneer farm implements, early city utility vehicles, carriages, one of the west's first traffic lights and other items of interest are to be found. There is a 1901 vintage tobacco stripper used in the west's first cigar factory.

Grounds surrounding the Historical Exhibits Building are used to display such articles as hand-hewn logs from Fort Edmonton, built in 1820; the only nine pounder artillery gun used in the Riel Rebellion of 1885, automatic watering horse troughs, and a huge bell which was used in Edmonton to sound the time of day, the curfew, and to call the settlement's volunteer fire brigade to action.



# **AGRICULTURAL FARMS**

## **DRAW INTEREST**

### **OF VISITING LIVESTOCK,**

### **GRAIN FARMERS**

Some of the credit for Alberta's standing as one of the prime agricultural areas of North America may be given several education extension service and experimental farms operated by both the provincial and federal governments within the province.

Experimental farms located near Lacombe in central Alberta, and near Lethbridge in the south, are continually testing and experimenting in the development of new strains of grains, vegetables, fruit, and new animal crosses. The Lacombe hog was recently developed at the Lacombe farm and is recognized as an excellent, durable breed.

Two schools of agriculture are operated, one at Olds in Central Alberta, and the other at Vermilion, in the north-east part of the province. During the fall and winter months Alberta's future farmers and homemakers can receive valuable training in basic skills, and proven farming methods.

Associated with each school is a farm on which livestock are maintained for instructional purposes. The grounds are attractively planted with a wide variety of trees, shrubs and perennials suited to Alberta conditions. Residential in nature the schools are well supplied with classrooms, laboratories, and shops, all of which are furnished with modern tools and equipment.

Another interesting experimental farm is located at Brooks, on the Trans-Canada Highway in south-eastern Alberta. Thousands of trees of many varieties are raised at the nursery station and provided free of charge to Alberta farmers for use as shelter belts, and farmstead beautification. Pheasants are also raised here and later released in all areas of the province.

All farms and schools are beautifully landscaped with facilities and grounds open to visitors. Provision is made for picnicking on the premises.





# DINOSAUR BONES

## STAND IN RELIEF

## IN NEW DISPLAY

In south eastern Alberta, in the dry, sparsely vegetated hills of the badlands bordering the Red Deer River, a story of violence and death 70 million years before the dawn of history is being uncovered.

The scene of the discovery is Dinosaur Provincial Park, located near Stezeville where the petrified remains of a hooded duck billed dinosaur have been painstakingly exposed from their stone crypt by Dr. C. M. Sternberg, on behalf of the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests.

Lying on its right side and almost perfectly preserved from the shoulder to the tail, the skeleton of the mammoth reptile has been uncovered and left in its original position. A protective wooden building has been erected over it.

Dr. Sternberg, formerly with the National Museum and a world authority on life in the dinosaur age, has been able to piece together several of the details which make up the dramatic story of the death of the reptile.

The dinosaur which was approximately 30 feet in length of which almost half was a spined tail, was probably killed for food by a carnivorous enemy.

Part of the tail is missing and as the bone structure does not indicate old age, it is likely the duckbill met a violent death. The head of the reptile is missing, which would indicate the giant body sank into a marsh or swampy area and was partly devoured by other predators.

This is further borne out by the discovery of leaf imprints in the rock near the body, proving that the area nearby was vegetated. The body washed into the present position after death since the duckbill was able to swim, and the ocean which at one time covered all the area of the badlands was its only protection.

Included in the skeletal remains are the tail, hips, both hind limbs, feet, backbone and ribs. These bones are lying in almost exactly the position they were when the giant body sank into the morass. The tail is immediately discernible, the vertebrae lying in sequence behind the trunk of the body. The ribs, hind legs, and some tendons perfectly petrified, are in position.

One highly significant find is a perfect skin impression of the scaly hide, pressed into the stone.

According to Dr. Sternberg, who spent two months with a whisk broom and several small chisels carefully uncovering the skeleton, the bones are not as perfectly preserved as some which have been discovered. The value of the Dinosaur Park discovery is that the skeleton has not been scattered over the passage of time, but lies as an almost perfect field exhibit which can be partially exposed and left in its bed of rock.

The dinosaur has been opened to public exhibition housed in a permanent building circled by windows.

